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What a blessing it is for a rogue to have some "standing" in society! We have seen a man sen-

tended to three years imprisonment for robbing a barrel of sugar out of a second office, and was law. But then he was ragged coat, and his face wore a rougher hue than the lily fingered gentility around him? Nobody, of course. "Shut up the loafer; who cares for him?" is the language and feeling of all "respectable people." "We have no care who were faced continued to prosper for an equal length of time, for offences scarcely greater, and where we knew that *went* had driven to *madness* and *desperation*. Society, especially "respectable people," (that means rich, now-adays, you know,) said, "serve 'em right," and piety and philanthropy slept easy.

A short time since, a man stole some \$90,000 from the Suffolk Bank in Boston—stole it *gently*; and he was called a "defaulter." He was not a thief; and

Abbe counsel aided him in his defence. He was tried amidst a group of sympathising friends, and hundreds prayed, as does the mockery of an old indictment: "May the good Lord send you a safe and sound return." He wore fine clothes. The trial was done up the thing on a magnificent scale, too. This is why he had friends around him, and was not called a thief. This gigantic default made his sin white as snow in the eyes of his friends.

Well, this man, Mr. Brewer with his name—was the other day in Boston, found guilty, and sentenced to one day's solitary confinement, and three years in the State Prison! The humane judge expressed much sympathy and regret at being obliged to sentence him so long. If he had made his whole property safe, he gets \$30,000 a year for his services to the State!

be pardoned when he comes out, and perhaps be respected before his time.

Suppose a man had stolen a horse with a hundred dollars: would he have been sentenced to less than three years? The probability is, he would have received six years, if he was a poor man, and was not able to wear a fine coat. What encouragement is there for honesty among the children of ignorance and want, when they see men who get good salaries stealing their 100,000 at a time, and receiving a less sentence than those who steal \$100 to save themselves from starvation? But there is aristocracy of thieves, as well as other professions.

Providence Mirror.

The Food of Man.

Revard Taylor now traveling in Africa, presents a

very ancient opinion upon the vegetable and meat-eating natives from the fact that rice and beans were the staple. They boast of the superiority of the rice and milk eaters. Taylor boasts on the opposite side of the road. Here is what he says:

"The scenery of the Nile, southward from Shendi, is again changed. The tropical rains, which fall occasionally at Abassim and Hammed, and at Berber, are here periodical, and there is no longer the same striking contrast between desert and garden land. The plains, extending inward from the river, are covered with a growth of bushes and coarse grass, which also appears in patches on the side of the mountains. The inhabitants cultivate corn, but no new strip of beans and doura along the river, but own immense flocks of sheep and goats, which afford their principal sustenance. I noticed a new kind of grain

ity than of doorra. It is a germinaceous plant, somewhat resembling "timothy grass," but with a larger head and heavier seeds. They make from it a coarse, black bread, which they say is more nutritious than wheat. Multos, however, consider the doorra the Ethiopian's greatest delicacy. Notwithstanding this is one of the warmest climates in the world, the people eat meat whenever they can get it, and greatly prefer it to vegetable food. The sailors and camel-drivers, whose principal food is doorra, are, notwithstanding a certain quantity of endurance, not so good children, when compared with an albedodid European; and they universally attribute this weakness to their diet. This is a fact for Iank Sylvester Gammam to explain. My experience coincides with that of the Ethiopians, and I ascribe no small share of their small health and strength to the doorra.

alternations of heat and cold have not shaken in the least, to the fact of my having fasted abundantly every day. I had adopted a diet of rice and water, or bran and turnips, I should not be here to give this testimony."

Set a Good Example.

Nothing is so easy done as preach and talk of obligations which we are under to do justly and walk humbly; but it is altogether a different matter to write and preach, and talk simply by example. And yet, though the former be useful, how much more valuable and effective is the latter? What are those most beautiful scenes that the Christian virtues, compared with the excellence of the life in which these virtues have a living and vital existence? It was not at alone the doctrines advanced with such dignified

Christ, nor the wonderful miracles performed by him, which made the hearts of men follow after him, these were rendered doubly effectual by the example which he set at all times, even under the most trying circumstances.

And so it is now, in a humble sense, by mere human hopes. Men may preach and the world will listen, but profit comes by example. A parent, for instance, inculcates gentleness to his children by many sound precepts, but they see him treat his servants with the same rude and angry manner. His influence, his instructions are worse than lost, for they are neither heeded or respected. His example, as a gentle and humane man, would have been sufficient for his children, without one word of command.—Men are just like children in this respect, and imitate what they see.

Many people, in "waiting for a rainy day," defer transplanting so long that it is impossible for the plant to arrive at full maturity and perfection in the proper season, and as the chief value of many vegetables depends upon their being *early and seasonable*, we will furnish our readers with a method by which they can transplant any plant shrub, or even tree, at any time, without check or drawback.

In the first place, get a tub or bucket partly filled with rain water, into which stir sufficient black mud or fine leaf mould, from the woods, to make the mixture of the consistency of mortar. Having prepared this, you can transplant any plant shrub, or even tree, and grow it properly, for your plants by manuring, pruning

you wish. Over this manner, sprinkle a handful of good surface soil, keep the rootlets of the plant from contact with it. Then, with a common transplanting trowel, raise the plant from the bed gently, with all the earth that will adhere to it, dip the roots into the thin batter or mortar of leaf-mould, before alluded to, (which must be well stirred,) and then set the plant into the hole already prepared. After setting it to the proper depth, you may water a little water around it, and fill up with dry earth, making no water or moisture come to the surface, as this would produce evaporation.

The best time for transplanting, according to this method, is from four o'clock P. M. until dark, or the night will assist the plant in obtaining a footing.

very hot, and the plant tender, you may shield it from mid-day sun by sticking up a broad shingle or a pane of glass on the south side of it; but this will not generally be necessary. This plan will do for Tomatoes, Cabbages, Egg Plants, Sweet Potatoes, or any other plants; and if properly and carefully performed and the plant watered for a few nights after re-setting, not one in fifty will fail to grow and produce finely.

So. Cultivator.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

OF Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF New Hampshire.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,

JOHN A. SANDERS,

ROBERT STRANGE, JR.,

JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

We have lately received several advertisements from persons in New York and Philadelphia, without any reference as to their responsibility, or a remittance of the cost of publication. We of course laid them aside, and paid no attention to them. We will here state, for the information of business gentlemen in the above cities, who desire to avail themselves of our advertising columns, that Mr. V. B. Palmer, is our only authorized agent in the City of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. His orders will receive prompt attention.

The Celebration.

It having been decided to celebrate the National Anniversary upon Saturday, (3d inst.) that day was ushered in by the accustomed tokens of rejoicing. Bells were rung, cannon fired, and the vessels in port were gaily decked with flags and streamers. We noticed that the beautiful Hamburg Brig Bonito, lying at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.'s wharf, replied to the various salutes from the shore, firing gun for gun throughout the day.

In accordance with the programme, a procession was formed on Market street, under the direction of E. D. Hall, Esq., Chief Marshal, and between nine and ten o'clock, the line of march taken for the Methodist Episcopal Church, where suitable religious exercises were given through with. The Mecklenburg Declaration and the National Declaration of Independence were read by S. J. Person, Esq., who prefaced them by a few well-timed and appropriate remarks, and gave them in a clear, distinct and impressive manner. M. B. Smith, Esq., the orator of the day, delivered a discourse marked by thought and reflection—aiming more at argumentative solidity than at usual upon such occasions, pointing out in the future of our country evils to be guarded against, as well as blessings to be anticipated; and urging domestic education and high moral training as the only certain means of averting from the heads of our posterity those evils which heretofore have been looked upon as unavoidably connected with the progress of society in all countries when they have become old and thickly settled. The glance at the revolutionary history of our country, with which the oration opened, and the allusion to the recent death of Mr. Clay, with which it closed, were beautiful and in good taste, especially the latter.

The Amateur Brass Band had kindly consented to be present, and enlivened the day with several pieces of music, which were very well executed, considering the short time the band has been in existence. About eleven o'clock the Vanderbilt left the wharf next above Market street, upon an excursion down the river. She must have had some four hundred people aboard, if not more. In the afternoon, the Gov. Graham proceeded up the river with about two hundred and fifty aboard, upon an excursion to the point where the Manchester Railroad strikes Brunswick river. We learn that the Company had provided a train, and took the visitors over the portion of their road laid down—about twelve miles—and that proper refreshments were also generously provided.

At night a meeting was held by appointment at the upper railroad bridge, for the purpose of giving the candidates for the Legislature and the Sheriff, an opportunity to meet their fellow-citizens. Addresses were made by John A. Sanders and Robert Strange, Jr., Esqs., candidates for the Legislature; and by Messrs. E. D. Hall and T. H. Williams, candidates for the Sheriff. Some remarks were subsequently made by gentlemen of the opposite side in politics, which called out Eli W. Hall, Esq., in a few remarks. All passed off quietly, and with perfect good feeling. Perhaps we might as well mention here that a similar meeting had been held the evening before at Dry Pond, where, in addition to those by the candidates, a short address was made by S. J. Person, Esq., Democratic Elector. Mr. Person's remarks have been spoken of very highly. Unfortunately for us, we were too unwell to attend either meeting.

We have not heard of any accident, although we believe a larger proportion of our citizens went out of town on excursions and otherwise than usual.

The "Big Bridge" over the North East River, about ten miles from town, has been carried away, as will be seen by a notice to that effect in this day's paper. Mr. McKee will put a ferry flat at the place as soon as he can, when due notice will be given of the same.

We learn that a large democratic Convention was held at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Saturday last. T. D. McDowell, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the district composed of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick. Gen. McKee declined on account of ill health. James Robeson, Jr., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Bladen.—Col. McDougall the Whig.

S. J. Person, Esq., was unanimously nominated as Democratic Elector for this District.

Mr. Toombs upon Gen. Scott.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia made a speech in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, in which he took decided ground against Gen. Scott, and avowed himself unable to trust or to support him. "Every act of Gen. Scott's life," said Mr. Toombs, "is against trusting him on the great question before the country." We shall certainly allude to this speech again, and perhaps make some extracts from it.

The U. S. Treasury statement, of June 24th, shows the sum of \$18,576,592.85 in the treasury on that day subject to draft. The amount in the Wilmington depository was \$9,435.17.

Col. BROWN, in a speech delivered at Manchester, Mo., on the 19th ult., announced his determination to support Gen. PIERCE.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on Saturday last, with Havana and Key West dates to the 20th ult. We find little or nothing of interest in her arrivals. On the 28th ult., the steamship Philadelphia arrived at Key West, from Aspinwall, with Cholera and Chagres fever aboard. She was not allowed to land her passengers at Key West, but left off at Sand Key, where there are some sheds for their accommodation. The sickness was alarming, although a good many had died.

The County Canvass.

In an article under this heading, in the Commercial of yesterday, it was stated that the candidates at the late public meeting in this town, indulged in some remarks against the Whigs, even although the Whigs attempt no opposition to any of them.

If the foregoing sentence has reference to the candidates for the Legislature—as we think it has—the allusion to Mr. Strange is direct, as he is the only one of these gentlemen who has addressed his fellow-citizens of this town, at any length, since the opening of the present canvass. It cannot certainly have reference to the candidates for the Sheriff, as we know that no party issues could have been made by them.

Those who know Mr. Strange, are aware that he invariably takes the liberty of thinking for himself, and of saying what he thinks; and that he also accords to others the same liberty. That as a Democrat, he sincerely believes the members of the Whig party are mistaken in their political views; but as a man and a citizen, he cheerfully accords to them as much intelligence and patriotism as he claims for himself or his party friends. If Seward and such like are to be regarded and defended as Whigs, then we hope that Mr. Strange will continue to attack them, regardless of who may take offence. Many gentlemen who have been strong Whigs cannot support Gen. Scott, because of his associations with these men. Democrats cannot certainly be expected to regard his political character or associations with peculiar favor.

A canvass for Governor is now pending, and there are nearly the same issues involved in this canvass, as in the canvass for county members. As Democrats, placed in a conspicuous position by the choice of their party, the county candidates are morally bound to use every honorable effort to bring out a full vote, and thus contribute to the success of Mr. Reid. They would be recreant to their duty if they did not.

Men always have differed, and we suppose always will differ upon politics, and no public man can be expected to suppress his own views out of courtesy to his opponents—that he should treat their views with respect, is the utmost that they can ask. In New Hanover county, and throughout this District, the Democratic party is largely in the ascendancy. Throughout the State at large, however, the contest is close, and as a part of the State, it is expected that the Democrats of these counties shall do their whole duty for the State ticket, and that our public men shall work faithfully in the cause.

The Constitution of North Carolina.

We are indebted to an unknown friend for a copy of an octavo pamphlet of 150 pages, purporting to give a historical account of the origin and changes of our Constitution, together with an account and explanation of the questions of constitutional reform now agitating the people of the State. It is compiled by a member of the last Legislature, and contains, among other things, the address of the Western members to the people of North Carolina, on the subject of constitutional reform, as also the speeches of Messrs. Woodfin, Caldwell, Foster, Walton, Erwin, and Flemming, upon the same subject, delivered in the last Legislature. It is worthy of remark, that all these addresses and speeches, which are in favor of an open Convention, also attack directly the basis in both Houses. Indeed, if we can judge anything by the unanimous expression of all the public addresses and speeches made upon the subject in the West, the Convention party of that section only look towards a Convention as one of the means for the abrogation of the present basis in both Houses. We have not seen one speech of the kind from which the above inference is not unavoidable.

This being the actual state of the case, it would be somewhat difficult to understand what motives could induce the people of this part of the State, at least, to support a candidate for Governor who avows himself in favor of an open Convention. Even the basis as it now stands was considered a great concession on the part of the East, and adopted almost solely by Western votes. Upon the question of the ratification or rejection of the constitution of 1835, the counties of this district voted as follows:—Bladen, ratification 6, rejection 564; Brunswick, rat. 00, rej. 406; Columbus, rat. 3, rej. 391; Cumberland, rat. 331, rej. 430; Duplin, rat. 56, rej. 532; New Hanover, rat. 54, rej. 305; Onslow, rat. 97, rej. 357; Robeson, rat. 86, rej. 458; Sampson, rat. 148, rej. 463. It will be seen that although a full vote was not polled, still the preponderance in opposition to the new constitution was overwhelming, and the same state of things existed in the other Eastern counties, as for instance Wayne, Edgecombe, etc.—In Wayne the vote in favor of the new constitution was 28, against it 966, and in Edgecombe, 29 for and 1,324 against. This opposition in the East was chiefly owing to the change in the basis then made, which the people of these counties looked upon as too large a concession. They have at length become reconciled to the existing state of things, but are not prepared to go farther, or to support any candidate for office, who advocates a Convention, the avowed object of which, upon the showing of its peculiar friends, is the destruction of the present basis in both Houses, with the effect of depriving the East of whatever remaining safeguards she may have reserved to herself in 1835.

We commend these considerations to the attention of those Whigs in the Cape Fear country who are opposed to a change in the basis, and ask them how they can support Mr. Kerr.

The Publication of the Southern Members.

It is almost unnecessary for us to call attention to the extract which we make from the National Intelligencer of Monday, setting forth the position of nine leading Whig members of Congress in opposition to Gen. Scott. The matter will commend itself to the attention of readers of both parties, and cannot fail to exercise a marked and decisive influence upon the coming contest. It is true that Virginia and Alabama are under almost any circumstances, Democratic States, and the immediate results there may not be affected by the position of the Whig seceders from those States; but Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, and Gentry and Williams of Tennessee, represent enough of the Whig feeling of Georgia and Tennessee, to ensure Scott's defeat in both. It is rumored that other important defections from the Southern wing of the Whig party, will shortly be made public. Verily, the Southern Whig politicians will have an uphill business in the support and advocacy of Scott.

Time will reveal many things, but we question if many of its revelations will be favorable to the Whig party. A universal gunpowder enthusiasm alone could have saved the ticket. The effort to create that must now prove a dead drag, after the various disheartening repudiations with which the nomination has met from influential quarters.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 1st inst., with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. She brings no news of interest. See Commercial head for the markets.

We find all our Northern exchanges full of the honors paid to Mr. Clay upon his return to Kentucky. Every city, town, and village on the route seems anxious to offer some tribute of respect.

The Right of a Whig to Call a Convention.

The Fayetteville Observer and other Democratic papers of the State, as well as Mr. Kerr, contend, that although the Legislature is prohibited from calling a Convention, unless by a two-thirds vote, the right to call Conventions and to change the Constitution, has never been surrendered by a majority of the people of the State.

Will the Fayetteville Observer be so good as to inform us how the people of the State could legally call a Convention, unless through their authorized agents—the Senate and House of Commons? Where else is the power vested? By whom shall it be exercised? We know that the right of revolution is against intolerable oppression is vested in all communities, but does it recommend revolution?

Would the Observer have us repeat the scenes which it once denounced so much in Rhode Island? Would it have an assemblage to meet in Raleigh calling itself a Convention of the people, and yet acting in accordance with no direct provision of the constitution—called in pursuance of no act of the Legislature? Until some rational, definite form can be given to this "right of a majority" to change a constitution which expressly provides that it shall not be so changed, we must confess that the talk of the Observer and kindred prints upon this subject seems to us very much like sound and fury signifying nothing.

How, without revolution, could the people of this State, unless through the medium of their constituted authorities? How, without revolution or perjury, could those constituted authorities act otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the constitution they have sworn to support? The majesty of the people cannot, as a mere tumultuary assemblage, call a Convention. Their agents, the Senate and House of Commons, are prohibited from so doing, unless by a concurrent vote of all the members of both Houses.

And it is foolish to say, as Mr. Kerr does, that the Legislature ought to call a Convention in obedience to the will of a numerical majority of the people of the State, no matter how that might be ascertained. A two-thirds vote is required, and each Senator or Representative is responsible to his own conscience and to his constituents—not to the mere popular breath, for if that breath could so influence our members as in fact to accomplish them, the two-thirds provision would cease to have any effect as a safe-guard or preventive; and more than this, a two-thirds vote of the Legislature does not necessarily imply or follow a two-thirds preponderance in the popular vote. It is, in effect, two-thirds of the political power of the State, in which there are other elements than mere numbers.

The Democrats advocate a definite amendment to the constitution, by which they seek to do away with an odious distinction between those who are the possessors of land and those who are not, by which the former enjoy the privilege of voting for Senators while the latter do not, which we contend is not in accordance with the basis of Senatorial representation, which is taxation and not land—and which has reference to districts and not to individuals.—And this we seek to do in a manner direct and specifically laid down in the constitution in so many words. We seek for constitutional progress in a constitutional manner. We do not seek to disturb the basis of representation.

On the other hand, what is the course advocated by Mr. Kerr and the portion of the Whig party who act with him?—some few in this section cannot and will not act with him. Mr. Kerr says that of his own accord, and in his own opinion, he is opposed to Free Suffrage; but if the people will have it, why let them— a privilege for which they are not indebted to Mr. Kerr. But he further contends that if the people are to obtain this amendment, they should obtain it by means of an open Convention—this Convention to be obtained as follows:—First, a bill should be passed by the Legislature, submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the popular vote—that popular vote, and not the constitutional vote of two-thirds of the Legislature to be in fact decisive upon the subject, for Mr. Kerr contends that the will of the majority of the people should be obeyed by the Legislature, even in regard to amendments of the Constitution. No definite measure is advocated by Mr. Kerr,—no object is stated for the call of a Convention—the whole matter is left at sea, and yet Mr. Kerr, and his friends urge their plan for the purpose of putting an end to agitation! and the Fayetteville Observer and other Whig papers talk significantly about the right of a majority of the people to act in a matter with regard to which the people have evidently, by virtue of the Constitution, surrendered the right so to act, and this Constitution was ratified almost wholly by the votes of the West.

It remains for the Observer and the other conservative advocates of Dorism to show how, under a Convention, a Convention is to be held without the sanction of law. We, of course, do not speak now of the ultimate right of revolution inherent in all people, who are able.

DOO DAYS.—The "dog days" commenced on Saturday, the 3d instant, and will end on the 11th of next month.

MUSIC.—We find on our table "The Arrows of Cupid, Waltz, composed and arranged for the Piano, by Herman L. Schreiner," dedicated to two young ladies of this place. Having no knowledge of music, we are unable to give any opinion in regard to the character of the piece. We presume it is pleasing.

The American Whig Review for July, is on our table. Apart from its politics we like the Review. It has a very amusing article in the present number entitled "The Desert." Three Dollars a year, in advance. By the way, where is the Democratic Review? It seems to have given up the ghost, since the Convention.

The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans, with Biographical Sketches, containing upwards of one hundred and twenty engraved portraits of the most eminent persons who have occupied a place in the history of the United States, is the lengthy title of a work, the first number of which is on our table. It is to be completed in forty numbers, at 25 cents a number, each number to contain three plates. Published by Robert E. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia. It is very well got up, promises to be a valuable and beautiful work, and should be encouraged.

WHIG REJECTION MEETING.—We copy from the Boston Courier, of last Tuesday week, the following call for a Whig rejection meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall, on the 7th of July.

"The Whigs of Suffolk county, (Boston, Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop,) opposed for the present, to sustaining the nomination made at Baltimore on Monday, 21st inst., and in favor of carrying out the wishes of a majority of the Whigs of the Union, should it be found practicable, are invited one and all, to assemble in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday, July 7, at 8 o'clock, p. m. A glorious meeting is expected—one that cannot fail to be the glory of the whole country, and may redound to the credit of the Whig party everywhere."

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The steam boat St. James exploded and was burned at about four o'clock this morning, on Lake Pontchartrain. Fifty passengers were lost, including Judge Preston, of the Supreme Court, and several other persons of distinction. The boat was a fine one, and was perfectly insured.

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Washington, July 3, 1882.

To prevent all mistake and misapprehension, we, the undersigned, Members of Congress, adopt this method of making a joint statement to our constituents, respectively, and to all who may take an interest in the subject, that we cannot and will not support Gen. Scott for the Presidency, as he now stands before the American People, for the following reasons:—

He has refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of the series of measures of the last Congress known as the compromise; the permanent maintenance of which with us is a question of paramount importance. Nor has he since his nomination made any declaration of his approval of those measures as a final adjustment of the issues in controversy.

It is true the resolutions of the Convention that nominated him are as clear and as explicit upon this question as need be; but Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance, which contains all that we have from him, and the only pledge and guarantee that we have from him, does not give them the approval of his judgment. This he seems studiously to have avoided. He accepts the nomination "with the resolutions annexed." That is, he takes the nomination upon him, as an individual takes an estate, with whatever incumbrances it may be loaded with. And he would expect the people to accept of his "heredity" to the principles of the resolutions as the "known incidents of a long public life."

Among these "known incidents" of his life there is not one, so far as we are aware of, in favor of the principles of the compromise. In one, at least, of the public pledges and guarantees that we have from him, he has shown a willingness to support the institutions of fifteen States of the Union. Since the passage of the compromise he has suffered his name to be held up before the people of several of the States as a candidate for the Presidency by the open and avowed enemies of those measures.—And he has not even consented to this nomination upon his own terms, but has allowed himself to be used by the Free-soilers in that boldy to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, because of their advocacy of these measures and their firm adherence to the policy that sustained them.

To join such men, and aid them in completing their triumph, over the sacrifice of the true and tried friends of the constitution, and the faithful discharge of all its obligations, is what we can never do. The dictates of duty and patriotism sternly forbid it.

We consider Gen. Scott as the favorite candidate of the Free-soil wing of the Whig party. That his public pledges and guarantees, in regard to the principles of the compromise, are in part, but not in the whole, in accordance with the principles of the compromise, is what we can never do. The dictates of duty and patriotism sternly forbid it.

For reasons to some extent indicated in speeches made by him, and in the undersigned, they deem it to be their duty to withhold their support from Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. If it should seem to be necessary, we will hereafter, in some form, exhibit more fully to our constituents the facts and reasons which have brought us to this determination.

C. H. P. GENTRY, Tenn.
C. H. WILLIAMS, Tenn.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT FROM A CAMPFIRE LAMP.—In Albany, on Saturday evening, a campfire lamp in the grocery of Michael Burns exploded, burning several persons who were in the store at the time. A daughter of Mr. Burns was filling the lamp while it was lighted, and the fluid took fire. The names of the persons burned are as follows: Michael Burns, hands and face slightly; Mrs. Burns, hands, arms, and face slightly; married son, escaping death, as he was caught by the burning fluid; Ellen Burns, daughter of the above, back, face, neck, hand and arms severely; if not fatally; another daughter of the above, hands and face badly burned, and lost most of her hair; Mr. Moore, hands slightly; James McEntee, leg badly.

Campfire lamps never explode, and we never knew an accident from them unless it was caused from carelessness in trimming, or filling up when burning. We prefer the campfire light to any we have ever used, but, at the same time, if they are not properly trimmed, and kept perfectly clean, they are dangerous. No person should use them unless they are kept in perfect order.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.—The Reported Re-arrest of Dr. Gardiner.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1882.—Dr. Geo. A. Gardiner, the head of the alleged Gardiner claim, who was previously out on bail in the sum of forty thousand dollars, under an indictment for perjury, was again arrested by order of the government and brought before Judge Crawford, between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, under a new indictment which was found by the grand jury yesterday, charging said Gardiner with forging the signatures of the Governor and of the Secretary of State of San Luis Potosi, the prefect of Rio Verde, his secretary, and the seal of the State. The government demanded bail in the sum of \$100,000. Judge Crawford required \$20,000, failing to obtain which Gardiner was committed to jail where he still remains.

Henry Way, Esq., of Baltimore, (a democrat,) Deputy Attorney General of Maryland, has been associated with District Attorney here to conduct the prosecution by order of President Fillmore. Prior to arrest, four were entertained that Dr. Gardiner would leave before the day of trial, and forfeit his bail.

The following important witnesses have arrived with a few days past from Mexico:—Mr. Barriaga, Comptroller General of San Luis Potosi; his son, a lawyer; the Secretary of the Corporation of Rio Verde. A revenue officer had been sent for these witnesses, by the government from New Orleans; but they came by way of Matamoros. The other witnesses from Mexico have been here a long time.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Canada. Boston, July 6.—The steamship Canada has arrived at Halifax. She left Liverpool on the 26th of June. Sales of Cotton for the week, 47,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export. The market was quiet. Prices were in favor of buyers. Western Canada, 20s; Ohio, 20s 6d. Corn, Yellow, 25s 6d; white, 25s 6d. Concho, 100s.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The steam boat St. James exploded and was burned at about four o'clock this morning, on Lake Pontchartrain. Fifty passengers were lost, including Judge Preston, of the Supreme Court, and several other persons of distinction. The boat was a fine one, and was perfectly insured.

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The Whig Party and the Compromise.

The Whig party in the office of Governor, and in the Legislature, have been divided into two parties, the one in favor of the compromise, and the other in favor of the tariff of 46.

Gov. Reid opened the discussion in a speech of two hours length. He took a retrospective view of the history of our Government—showed that it had been administered on democratic principles during the last thirty years, with little intermission; that democratic policy had proven itself to be the policy of wisdom and truth, as the country had prospered and grown to an extent totally unparalleled in the history of the world; that on the other hand, the principles formerly advocated by the Whigs had nearly all been abandoned; a high protective tariff having become a sort of subject, particularly to southern Whigs, and the U. S. Bank, an obsolete idea; the tariff of 46, the modern apostle of Whiggery, no effort had been made to change in any material point the established policy of the country; that since the old issues had been surrendered, the Whigs were dependent for their existence and organization as a party mainly on a settled opposition to the measures of the democratic party, and upon the popularity which their name obtained in the days of the revolution.—He adverted to the clamors which were raised and echoed from Maine to Louisiana against the tariff act of 46; that it had been predicted there would not be sufficient revenue raised to support the Government, and that the tariff would be the only alternative; that protection being removed from our home manufactures, they would necessarily go to ruin, and in their fall crush thousands of our best and most wealthy citizens; that the laborers would be turned out of employment by scores, and numbers of them would either starve or beg for bread through the land. He then asked if these predictions had not proven a want of sagacity in the prophets, and if, instead of the midnight gloom which it was said would overshadow the country, it had not gone on prospering and growing in every element of nationality in a manner which has called forth the admiration of all eyes.

Gov. Reid next gave his views with regard to matters of State policy, remarking that when first nominated for Governor he had called the attention of the people to the fact that the Whig party had permitted to go on; that as the Legislature had to meet any way, the measure could be beaten upon with very little additional expense, and the trouble of calling a Convention could be dispensed with; that the vote of the people would be taken, according to the dictates of duty and patriotism, and the result would be the same. He then adverted to the fact that the Whig party had permitted to go on; that as the Legislature had to meet any way, the measure could be beaten upon with very little additional expense, and the trouble of calling a Convention could be dispensed with; that the vote of the people would be taken, according to the dictates of duty and patriotism, and the result would be the same.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOHN JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MARSHALL, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. S. W. WATKINS, Gravelly Hill, Duplin county.
B. B. BATES, Black Church, Wayne county.
LAWSON JONES, Pitt Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID,
Of Alabama.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,
JOHN A. SANDERS,
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
ROBERT STRANGE, JR.,
JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. Clay.

In pursuance of official notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held on Thursday night last, in the Masonic Hall, to adopt measures for paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the great departed, W. C. Howard, Esq., Magistrate of Police, presiding, and J. H. Lippitt, Esq., secretary.

Appropriate resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the meeting, were offered by R. H. Cowan, Esq., and adopted unanimously, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for some public manifestation. The committee will report the programme of proceedings through the papers. It is understood that a procession will be formed, business suspended, and other suitable and proper demonstrations made. George Davis, Esq., we believe, will deliver the eulogy, and Wm. C. Howard, Esq., act as Chief Marshal. Thursday, the 15th inst., has been designated as the day.

Of course, our statement is unofficial, and some variation may be made in the order of arrangements, but we think they will be found substantially correct as given.

Chaste and feeling addresses were made by J. G. Wright, C. J. McLeer, Robert Strange, Jr., and R. H. Cowan, Esq., and the meeting adjourned.

The papers are filled with notices of the death of Mr. Clay, and the honors paid to his memory by Congress, and the country at large. On the 30th, his death was announced in the Senate by Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky.

Resolutions were passed, that the members of the Senate wear the usual badge of mourning for one month. That a committee of six members accompany the remains to Kentucky, and that the Senate adjourn. Messrs. Cass, Hunter, Hale, Clemens, Cooper, Seward, Jones, of Iowa, and Brooke followed in eloquent tributes to the memory and virtues of the distinguished dead.

In the House, the melancholy event was announced by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased, and offered the usual resolutions. Several other gentlemen made addresses, and the House adjourned.

The funeral took place on the 1st instant from the Capitol. Religious services were had in the Senate Chamber, after the conclusion of which the corp was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol until half past three, whence it was removed, in charge of the committee of arrangements and pall-bearers, to the Railroad Depot, and left at 4 o'clock for Baltimore, having been first confided to the Committee of Congress appointed to accompany it to Kentucky. The committee are: Messrs. Underwood, Jones of Tennessee, Cass, Fish, Houston and Stockton.

The following are the pall-bearers: Messrs. Cass, Mangum, Dodge of Wisconsin, Pratt, Atchison and Ball.

Their Calculation.

Greely and Seward count largely upon this State. They repudiate the platform as an unauthorized and impertinent interpolation on the Whig creed, and yet expect that Southern Whigs will unite with them. The New York Tribune of the 29th ult., has an article as follows:

THE BLAZING OF THE WATCHFIRE.—The nomination of Scott and Graham has been received throughout the broad extent of our country with a burst of almost universal enthusiasm. It has restored to the Whig ranks not merely harmony but confidence. Throughout the great Heart of the Union, one mighty cheer breaks from the Whig array as the nomination is received. From the Connecticut of Missouri, every Free State will be strongly contested, and nearly all with success. Our advances from Ohio are more sanguine than even our hopes. We shall lose, by the Hunter Platform, a few of the Twenty-five Thousand Whigs who were alienated by the nomination of Taylor in '48, but thousands of them will disengage the antagonisms and impertinent interpolations on the Whig creed therein attempted, and voting for the Man of their choice, return to the side of their old associates. Having seen that we voted for Gen. Taylor did not therein betray the cause of Free Soil, but more efficiently served it, they will set with us this time in support of the candidate they then preferred and whose election they still deem desirable.

The article then goes on to show the calculations made at the East, North and West, and then turns to the South in the following language:

Looking South, there is no doubt as to Delaware, and the Whigs of Maryland, North Carolina and Kentucky are united on the Nominees, and speak with entire confidence of the result. Virginia, too, despite the preference of Mr. Fillmore, is overpowered by many of her Whigs, who will poll a larger vote for Gen. Scott than she ever yet has done for any Whig candidate.

This is the Seward calculation, based, no doubt, upon the tone of some of the Whig papers of this State. The first extract we have made, shows the kind of entertainment to which the Whigs of Maryland, North Carolina and Kentucky are to be invited. Time will show whether they will come. We think it more than probable that the Tribune's informants, who "speak with entire confidence in the result," may be somewhat mistaken.

Mr. CLAY ON POLITICS.—A correspondent of the New York Herald says:

Gov. Jones informs me that Mr. Clay had many conversations with him, but he communicated nothing relating to the present political contest of a nature which he thinks it important to make public at present. He was favorable to Mr. Fillmore; but he was also for the country and the Compromise, and cared for nothing further.

PRIVATE MANUSCRIPTS OF MR. CLAY.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Inquirer, that Mr. Clay, upon his retirement from State Department, at the close of John Quincy Adams' administration, confided to Gen. Jessup all the original manuscripts and rough drafts which he had written whilst Secretary of State. The manuscripts are very voluminous, filling a large trunk and a box. Their publication will be looked for with great interest. Gen. Jessup was Mr. Clay's second in his deal with Randolph and, although politically opposed to each other, the warmest personal friends.

Gen. Foster's Speech.—The Hon. Gen. Foster, of New York, in a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the National Union Convention, at New York, on Wednesday, July 1st, 1890, supported by Brigadier General Horatio and General William (Pillow) the division were more than three hours under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry.

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A SECOND CROWELL.—The Board of Assistants met last night, but brief was its session. There was hardly a quorum present, when, pending some resolution, the tall member from the Fourth District moved an adjournment, which motion was negative; whereupon, the stalwart member gathered up his papers, locked his desk, and exclaiming, somewhat in the style of Cromwell when he broke up the long Parliament, "I'll not stay here," he walked out, and could not be induced by the urgent solicitations of the courteous Funk, the Sergeant-at-Arms, to return. The unquarrelled Assistants had nothing to do but to adjourn and go home.

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"He is my first and last choice against the world and the rest of mankind. It is my good fortune to be personally acquainted with General Pierce, and a high moral, honorable, noble, generous gentleman does not live."

He gives up frankly and patriotically the Union organization—withdrawal from the different posts assigned him by the "Union convention," and goes in heart and soul for the democratic party.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.—A flatterer is the shadow of a fool. It is self-conceit that makes a man obstinate. We would not give a fig for a man who can't stand abuse philosophically.

You cannot truly love, and ought not to be loved, if you ask anything that virtue condemns. To cure a bit of passion walk out into the open air.

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Young physicians find it hard to get into business, but they will succeed if they only have patients. The spy bonnets are as light and airy as some of the pretty heads they adorn.

The commerce of the Gulf of Mexico amounts to over \$200,000,000 per annum. No housekeeper, who knows beans, buys "burnt and ground coffee."

A SMART SCHOLAR.—Sally, you seem to be ignorant in geography; I will examine you in grammar. Take the sentence, "marriage is a civil contract. Parse marriage." "Marriage is a noun because it is a name. And though Shakespeare says what a name, and says that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, yet marriage being a noun, and therefore a name, shows that the rule established by the Bard of Avon has at least one exception. For marriage certainly is of very great importance, and being a noun and therefore a name, ergo, there is something in a name." Good. Well, what is the case of marriage?" "Don't know." "Decline it." "Decline it and see." "Don't feel at liberty to decline marriage after having made Bill the promise I have. I'd rather conjugate."

Gen. Scott appears to be not only a modest but a very candid man. In his address to the large assembly on Monday night, to rejoice with him upon his nomination, he said that "the high honor which the Baltimore Convention had conferred upon him over his illustrious rivals was wholly unmerited." Referring to the probability that Gen. Pierce would be elected President in preference to himself, he remarked, "I shall be satisfied, for I know that the choice must fall upon a deserving man—one worthy of your confidence and support." We hope after this generous testimony from the chief of the Whig party, not to hear "mouning politicians" carrying on the whine and claims of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—The British National Standard announced the intention of the Hudson's Bay Company to continue, and in a more complete, the discoveries in the Arctic regions. Sir John Rae will be immediately dispatched to the Northern coast of America on a voyage of exploration. He will proceed by way of Chesterfield Inlet to Cape Nicolai, Sir James Ross's furthest in 1831; thence to survey as far north as Cape Bird, Sir James Ross's furthest in 1850;—thence to complete the northwest passage. Dr. Rae will also search various other portions of those inhospitable shores to set at rest the conflicting statements with regard to them, and give to the world fresh knowledge of the country. But a paramount object with Dr. Rae will be the search for Sir John Franklin. We have already expressed our opinion that such an object will be fruitless, yet there may be ground for hope that the long lost navigator is still alive. At all events great credit cannot be given to the Hudson's Bay Company for their enterprising conduct on behalf of science and for the sake of humanity.

AN AFFAIR OF OWNERS.

Mist' Bill Wiggins and Mist' Bob Foster presents their compliments to Mist' Panch, and begs his intercession to the following:

"In the Course of a Polytickie discussion at the Chokers last Kavinin, Mist' Dik Rubby made a hoberation, with Mist' Gim Smithers said he was a Lie."

Mist' Dik Rubby asked Mist' Gim Smithers were meant by that Expressin'?

"Mist' Gim Smithers refer'd Mist' dik Rubby to be High."

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"whereby Mist' dik Rubby up to Piteh in to Mist' Gim Smithers; but Mist' bil wiggins and Mist' bob Foster interferred sayin this Wasnt the Place for a Mill."

"The consequence was it was agreed they should have it Hout in the Yard."

"Mist' Gim Smithers, Mist' Dik Rubby, Mist' bob Foster, and Mist' bil wiggins then Proceeded to the Back of the Ouse, where a Ring was formed of a Circle of Acquaintance; and the Parties ad a Settle."

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ALABAMA.—James M. Tarleton, Esq., an active and efficient Union member of Alabama, writes that the democratic candidates for the office of Governor are above all others in the country. Of General Pierce he says:

"He is my first and last choice against the world and the rest of mankind. It is my good fortune to be personally acquainted with General Pierce, and a high moral, honorable, noble, generous gentleman does not live."

He gives up frankly and patriotically the Union organization—withdrawal from the different posts assigned him by the "Union convention," and goes in heart and soul for the democratic party.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.—A flatterer is the shadow of a fool. It is self-conceit that makes a man obstinate. We would not give a fig for a man who can't stand abuse philosophically.

You cannot truly love, and ought not to be loved, if you ask anything that virtue condemns. To cure a bit of passion walk out into the open air.

Pride is a vice, which inclines men to find it in others, and to overlook it in themselves. A man passed down Third street yesterday, looking for his lost appetite.

Young physicians find it hard to get into business, but they will succeed if they only have patients. The spy bonnets are as light and airy as some of the pretty heads they adorn.

The commerce of the Gulf of Mexico amounts to over \$200,000,000 per annum. No housekeeper, who knows beans, buys "burnt and ground coffee."

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Gen. Scott appears to be not only a modest but a very candid man. In his address to the large assembly on Monday night, to rejoice with him upon his nomination, he said that "the high honor which the Baltimore Convention had conferred upon him over his illustrious rivals was wholly unmerited." Referring to the probability that Gen. Pierce would be elected President in preference to himself, he remarked, "I shall be satisfied, for I know that the choice must fall upon a deserving man—one worthy of your confidence and support." We hope after this generous testimony from the chief of the Whig party, not to hear "mouning politicians" carrying on the whine and claims of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

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